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THE CORONET

July 23rd & 24th, 1919.

at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ALL BRITISH PROGRAMME

including

Nat Gould's famous racing drama

"A TURF CONSPIRACY"

featuring

"VIOLET HOPSON & GERALD AMES"

THE LAYMAN'S PART.

APPLICATION OF GOSPEL PRINCIPLES TO THE BUSINESS OF EVERY DAY.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle preached at St. John's Cathedral, on Sunday morning, from Wisdom, c. 1. v. 1. He said:—

The New Testament, or course of lessons, which we have been using here for some time past, gives much more place to the books of the Apocrypha, than did the authorised Version. In the authorised Version they are not down to be read on any Sunday, but only on week days, and so they were not heard except by those who come to week-day services. It is certainly a great loss that these books are so little known and read as they have been of recent years, and we may hope that the increased use of them in the Revised Version will lead to their being more generally read and known. There is a considerable difference in the way in which the different Christian Bodies regard these books, a difference which does not exist with regard to the Old and New Testaments. The position of our Church in the matter is clearly laid down in the 6th of the 39 Articles, where we are told that these books are read for example of life and instruction of manners, but not to establish any doctrine. We use them, therefore, but do not put them on the same level of inspiration with the books of the Old and New Testaments. The Roman Church, on the other hand, regards these books as of equal authority with the Old Testament, and anathematizes all who fail to do so; while, on the other hand, Protestants reject them altogether, and it is chiefly owing to their influence in the British and Foreign Bible Society that we have become accustomed to have Bibles printed without these books. Till about 100 years ago they were always printed with the Old and New Testaments. The position of the Greek Church with regard to these books is very much the same as our own. While she seems to put them on a lower level than the Old Testament. These books were originally written in Greek by Greek-speaking Jews, and are not found in the list of books of the Hebrew Old Testament, but they are found in the Septuagint, the Greek translation of the Old Testament, which was used largely among the Jews living outside Palestine.

These books are very valuable in giving us some idea of the history of the Jews between the close of the Old Testament and the birth of Christ, and they are also valuable as giving us an idea of the temper and spirit of the Jewish people at the time when Christ was born. The books of the Apocrypha are as varied as the other books of the Bible, some of them are historical, some are poetic, some—like the book from which the first Lesson is taken—belong to a class known as the Wisdom books. These books are evidently the result of Greek civilization having come in touch with Jewish thought; they represent an attempt made by Jewish writers to show the superiority of Jewish over Greek wisdom.

The words of the text show us the need of freedom if we would be free to maintain our union with God. The presence of sin in our heart and life, gross and willful sin, stops us from permanent union with God. That truth was insisted upon by our Blessed Lord when He began His public Ministry with a message of repentance. Willful and gross sin must be put away from the heart and life of those who would do God's will. That was Christ's message, and it was the work of the Holy Spirit of Whom Christ said that when He came He would "convince the world of sin."

Repentance is the first step in the Christian life, but it is only the first step and it is not the whole life. There is a danger of Christians mistaking this first step for the whole of the Christian life, and always thinking about repentance from sin instead of advancing to the full glory and power of the Christian life. Some Christians are so occupied in the work of repentance that they never advance in Christian life. They are like men who start out to climb a mountain and, instead of going up, stand at the bottom, inquiring the way to the top, and testing their ropes and ice-axes. You can never climb a mountain that way, and you can never live the Christian life by repentance only. You must start and struggle upward, you must leave the old things behind and stretch forward after new victories, new graces, new virtues. Life is never stagnant; it is always characterized by growth and movement, and we must advance from the first step of repentance to the further realization of our sonship to God. Sin is the worst of evils, and it has assumed monstrous proportions in the world, so, of course, repentance is required. But repentance is only the preliminary stage of the purification and restoration of sinful men to be children of God. It is a necessary stage in the religious life, a stage which no true religion can omit, but it is not the whole of religion. It leads us on to joyful work for God.

If we realize that we are God's children, we shall be anxious to do the Will of God. Sonship to God must mean work with God to the utmost of our capacities, for omission to do the good which we are able to do is to refuse to help God and to stultify our sonship to Him. To be true children of God we must conserve all our powers and energies to the fulfilment of the Will of God; to the realization of the ideal which He has set before us.

That ideal is clearly set before us in the New Testament; it is the Kingdom of God on earth. The whole of human life must be developed with a view to bringing about a state of human society which shall be such as God would wish it to be.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

REVENGE.

HONGKONG MAN ASSAULTS HIS WIFE'S WOMAN FRIEND.

In H.M. Police Court, Shanghai, on July 15th, W. J. Singer was charged with assaulting Rosina Jacob on July 14th, by striking her with a rhinoceros hide walking stick.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, who prosecuted on behalf of the Police, said it appeared that for about the last nine months the defendant had been living in Hongkong apart from his wife and children. He had tried several times to get his wife and children to go there and live with him, but the wife refused. Apparently the defendant formed the idea that Mrs. Jacob was using influence to keep him and his wife apart and he seemed to have come up from Hongkong with the express purpose of assaulting Mrs. Jacob. He had seven written letters to that effect. Evidence would show that the defendant went to the house of the complainant, jumped the verandah, and going to the window of a room, where the complainant was sitting knitting with a friend, hit her over the head with the rhinoceros hide, striking a violent blow. The defendant was a powerful man, and it was a wonder he had not done more harm than he did.

The complainant stated that the defendant left Shanghai 2½ years ago to serve in Mesopotamia, and while he was away his wife lived next door to witness and conducted herself as a woman should in the conditions. Some time in April of last year the defendant returned to Shanghai, and his wife came to complainant asking to be taken in. Complainant accommodated her, and found her work to do while the cause of the trouble was reported to the authorities and the children were put in the convent with the approval of Mr. G. W. King. Since the defendant had been away he had written letters to friends in Shanghai stating his intention of having revenge on witness, and a gentleman who had come from Shanghai in an endeavour to effect a reconciliation between defendant and the wife had reported defendant's expressed intention to her.

Complainant then gave evidence of the assault, and, in response to questions by the defendant, denied that he stumbled into the room and that that was the cause of his accidentally hitting her.

Mrs. E. Fuller, who was with the complainant at the time, gave evidence in corroboration.

Defendant, giving evidence on his own behalf, said he admitted intruding into the complainant's premises, but nothing else. He entered the complainant's house without an invitation, but after he had entered he had an argument with the complainant, following which he was taken away by the police.

Mr. Faithfull: Had you got that stick in your possession when you were taken away?—I have to protect myself when I go to look for dangerous people.

Why did you go to the house when you thought you were going to meet trouble?—I have a right to go there.

Why did you go there?—I have been carrying two years' heavy provocation. What did you go there for—to see your wife, or see Mrs. Jacob, or what?—No reply.

I put it to you, you went there for the purpose of assaulting Mrs. Jacob or your wife or someone?—I went to interview Mrs. Jacob, not to assault her.

The magistrate asked defendant if he could find two securities of \$200 to be of good behaviour, and the defendant being unable to say he could do this, the magistrate remarked that he was convinced there had been an assault, though not a serious one, and fined the defendant £2.

We must not be content that Christianity shall be one of the forces in the world making for righteousness. We must labour to make the religion in which we believe the great means for the uplifting of the whole world to God.

In all aspects and parts of life, there are opportunities for service and self-devotion. In business and in recreation, in the home and in public affairs, in science and in art, man is called upon to co-operate with God in the evolution of humanity according to the Divine plan, and in doing so his whole nature will be purified and exalted, so that sin will no longer find a permanent lodging in his soul.

We stand to-day on the threshold of a new age. The war of righteousness against brute force has been won by those on the side of righteousness. We have had our Peace Celebrations. And what now? Are we to go back to live exactly as we did before the war? Have we gained no higher ideals? Have we become conscious of no higher calling?

It is not true that in the past the great majority of Church people who should have been showing forth the Christian Faith by the open avowal of Christian motives by the plain acknowledgment of Christian hopes, and by the practical enforcement of Christian belief, have too often been content to be silent, and to hide their religion away in some secret place where no one can see it. Is it not true that in this way the world has been led to form a wrong estimate of the Gospel? The average life of Christians must be the sign and measure of the Christian Faith to the world, and that life must be stamped with the hall-mark of likeness to the life of Christ.

The clergy cannot effectively apply the truths of the Gospel to every compartment of life. They cannot interpret it in all its depths. For they are not allowed to take part in secular business. Whether such a restriction is, on the whole, a good thing or not is a question that may be debated. The day may come when the restriction will have to be done away with.

But as it now exists it remains for the lay people to apply the Gospel principles to the business of every day; to show to the world that Christ and His principles are dominant in the office and the shop, in the Council Chamber and the Club, in the factory and the workshop just as much as they are in the Church.

CHINA SEA MINED.

DARING FEAT BY GERMAN RAIDER "WOLFF."

A PLOT THAT FAILED.

Discovery that the Seattle steamship *Sentinel* and scores of other vessels laden with freight and passengers steamed on numerous occasions through one of the greatest mine-fields laid by the Germans during their ruthless warfare on helpless merchant ships, was made, with the delivery to the British authorities in Hongkong of German admiralty charts of the China Sea, according to Capt. J. E. Guphill, master of the *Sentinel*, which arrived in this port yesterday afternoon from the Far East (says the *Seattle Daily Times* of May 22nd).

And this mine-field, laid across the steamship track between Hongkong and Singapore, was one of the daring feats of the notorious German raider *Wolff*, which sank dozens of vessels during a piratical cruise which carried her nearly around the world.

The failure of German efficiency in planting the mines too deep was all that saved dozens of ships from destruction, and the lives of hundreds of passengers, was the opinion expressed by Captain Guphill, who was in command of the *Sentinel* during nine of her voyages through these dangerous waters.

The mine field, which was expected to block the great lane of ocean commerce between Hongkong and Singapore, had as its only result the killing of sixteen Malay fishermen on Anamba Island, where one of the mines "stranded" after breaking adrift.

FISHERMEN INVESTIGATE.

The death dealing mine, made of copper, caused considerable curiosity when it drifted on the beach of Anamba Island, said Captain Guphill. Sixteen Malay fishermen crowded around it and viewed the mine with awe and wonderment. Why not break it up and sell the copper in Hongkong? That was the question the Malay fishermen asked each other as they stood around the mine on the Anamba Island beach. One of the fishermen obtained a sledge hammer and the work of breaking up the mine was begun. Just one blow was struck and the next instant all that was left of the sixteen fishermen and the mine was a deep hole in the Anamba Island beach. The men were blown to atoms, as the mine contained a large quantity of high explosive.

I was told in Hongkong that I would not be given clearance for Singapore unless I obtained one of the charts from the British forts and, of course, I complied with the order. By using the chart we were able to avoid the mine-field through which I had passed on nine different voyages as master of the *Sentinel*. No one except the Germans knew that the mine-field was there until the armistice was signed and, in accordance with its stipulations, the charts were turned over to the Allies. The mine-field was sixty miles long and two miles wide and was laid off Anamba Island in the China Sea at right angles to the steamship track between Hongkong and Singapore. There were 125 mines in the field and according to the charts delivered to the Allies and sent to the British forts at Hongkong, they were laid on September 2nd, 1917, by the raider *Wolff*.

MINES SWEEPERS BUSY.

The difficult task of sweeping the China Sea free of these dangerous obstructions was assigned to Capt. A. A. Chalmers, a Shanghai river pilot, who went to England at the outbreak of the European war and was assigned to the mine sweeping fleet of Scotch trawlers in the North Sea. As soon as the German mine-charts were received, Captain Chalmers was sent to the Orient to sweep mines in the China Sea. His two years' experience in the North Sea had made him a valuable officer in this branch of the British naval service.

Captain Chalmers organized a fleet of mine sweepers of which the Chinese steamship *Tai Lee* was the flagship, and in four months had cut adrift and exploded thirty nine of the 125 mines placed by the Germans off Anamba Island. After the mine is cut adrift, the mine sweeper takes a position 400 or 500 yards from it and explodes the mine by rifle fire. One of the mines which went adrift nearly two years ago was picked up in the Philippine Islands, but the Filipinos were wiser than the Malay fishermen and refused to go near it. The centre of the mine field was about 190 miles from the harbour of Hongkong.

COTTON MILL EXTENSION IN SHANGHAI.

The Hungyuan Cotton Mill, of Markham Road, Shanghai, has been operating 40,000 spindles, and the yarn produced embracing the 20s., 16s., 14s., and 12s. brands, has found a ready sale in Chinese ports. To meet the recently increased demand for native products, the owners have decided to increase the capital by another million taels, and to install 15,000 spindles more for the spinning of the finer-quality yarn and also 100 additional weaving looms.

Orders for these machines have been placed with Messrs. Arnold Bros. & Co., and Jardine, Matheson & Co., and delivery is to be made in 10 months.

The mill has purchased over 30 acres of land adjoining it, on which more buildings will be erected.

Mr. Wu Lin-shu, a Chinese merchant, and some of his friends, are promoting a company to be called the Tungyi Cotton Thread Manufacturing Co. with a capital of Tls. 400,000. It is said that Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co. have been given the order for the necessary machinery, and a site for the mill is being sought in the neighbourhood of Ferry Road, Shanghai.

KICKING A CHILD.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with maltreating a little child.

It appeared that defendant went to his sister's house to collect a debt of \$20, owing to him. His sister had only \$10, and defendant assaulted her. Another woman interfered, and defendant kicked her child.

Defendant, who pleaded that it was an accident, was sentenced to a month's hard labour by Mr. G. N. Orme.

AN ARMED JAPANESE.

FINED \$1,000.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Japanese seaman, was charged with being in unlawful possession of three pistols, three revolvers and 150 rounds of ammunition.

Defendant stated that a cook on board a Japanese vessel gave him the arms to sell. Being ignorant of the laws of the Colony, he agreed to act as a broker, and was conveying the arms to a Japanese friend when he was arrested.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$1,000, with the alternative of nine months' hard labour.

UPROOTING RAILINGS AT WANCHAI.

Inspector Kent, of the Wanchai Police, charged a man at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing a quantity of iron railings, belonging to the Government.

Inspector Kent stated that a large quantity of iron railings had been missing lately from various places in Wanchai, and, as a result, the Government had to spend large sums of money upon repairs. Ninety railings had been stolen from Bowen Road and 140 from Wengcheung Road. A few nights ago an Indian constable on duty near Wanchai heard sounds of hammering, and, investigating the cause, noticed the defendant trying to up-root some railings.

Mr. Orme sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours stocks.

FAILURE TO CANCEL RECEIPT STAMPS.

Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto was summoned at the Magistracy, yesterday, for receiving \$3,157.49 on October 12th, 1918, and failing to cancel the receipt stamp.

Defendant stated that the stamp had been cancelled, but the chop was rather faint.

Mr. Lindsell: The law requires these stamps to be effectually cancelled in order that they may not be used again. Otherwise, the stamps could be easily removed and used on other receipts. I cannot hold that this stamp has been effectually cancelled—\$5.

On a second summons for a similar misdemeanour Mr. Silva-Netto was fined another \$5.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A CONTRACT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Ho Chuk Tsz, of No. 4, Circular Pathway, was charged with stealing a contract made between Messrs. Manners & Backhouse, Ltd., and the Chun firm of No. 18, Wing Lok Street.

Mr. W. B. Hind prosecuted, and Mr. Hall (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) defended.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case till Friday.

BOXING.

WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 6th.

In the great Willard-Dempsey fight for the Heavyweight Championship of the World, Willard was hopelessly outclassed. He was sent to the floor six times in the first round and was only saved from being knocked out by the sounding of the gong.

The body punches and uppercuts of Jack Dempsey were terrific, and in the second round Willard was sent reeling all over the ring.

Willard entered the third round with his left eye closed, but managed to exist the round.

This practically ended the fight as Willard was dazed and failed to respond to the strenuous efforts of his seconds to revive him and to stand up for the fourth round.—Y. C. Star.

SKIPPER DROPS DEAD AS HIS SHIP DOCKS.

Captain Andrew V. Nelson, commanding officer of the Pacific Mail trans-Pacific liner *Colombia*, dropped dead of apoplexy on the gang-plank of the vessel just after she docked at Pier 44 this morning (says *The Bulletin* of San Francisco, in its issue of June 18th).

Captain Nelson, as commodore of the fleet of the Pacific Mail Company, was one of the oldest skippers on the coast, and was highly thought of by his Company. Because of his book "Yankee Swanson," he was known under that pseudonym. Captain Nelson, born in Sweden over sixty years ago, rose to his position from a cabin boy on a fishing vessel in the North Sea. He is survived by a widow and two sons, living in Berkeley.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY THE HON. CAPT.-SUPT. OF POLICE.

GENERAL ORDER (No. 15.)

The Capt.-Supt. of Police wishes to express his appreciation of the manner in which the members of the Police Reserve mustered for special duty on the occasion of the Peace Celebrations. The muster on the 18th inst. was particularly good. The work done by the rank and file, including the Band and Ambulance Sections, was most praiseworthy, and the assistance given to the Regular Force by the patrolmen was most helpful. The Capt.-Supt. of Police gratefully records the services rendered by those members who turned out at considerable sacrifice to themselves to do their self-imposed duties, and trusts that it may very shortly be possible to discontinue all further active duties.

E. D. O. WOLFE.
(Capt.-Supt. of Police).
July 22nd, 1919.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.)

SINO-JAPANESE MILITARY PACT CANCELLED.

SHANGHAI, July 22nd.—The Government has obtained Tuan Kihui's concurrence for the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese Military Pact. However, a mandate will be issued abolishing the War Participation Bureau.

KIRIN TROOPS FIGHT WITH JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

Kirin troops quarrelled with Japanese troops in a restaurant in Changchun, resulting in fighting, in which 12 Japanese soldiers were killed and over 20 wounded. The casualties on the Chinese side are unknown.

The Japanese have ordered a mobilization on the Korean border, and will send five regiments of troops into Kirin.

Owing to fighting between Japanese and Kirin troops in Changchun, the Government has given up the idea of transferring the Shi-bun's troops into the capital, and Chalmers Lushan held an emergency meeting to discuss the matter.

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Government proposes appointing Wong Tsiang-ling as delegate to the League of Nations.

CHU SHUT-SANG LEAVES FOR FENGTIEN.

In response to Chang Joku's summons, Chu Shut-sang started for Fengtien by a special train last night.

ITALY AND THE AUSTRIAN CONCESSION AT TIENSIN.

Italy is trying to obtain the Austrian Concession in Tientsin. Peking has been privately instructed that Luk Tsing-cheng will make a protest.

THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.

The Cabinet had a conference with a number of important persons yesterday, and decided to appoint Chien Nung-fun chief delegate.

Tung Shi-yi has telegraphed that the Peking chief delegate must have full power to decide all questions.

ARMED JAPANESE IN THE SHANTUNG.

Armed Japanese entered Chingchow, in Shantung, on July 17th, and destroyed the Tenth Middle School there, and arrested one student. The Shantung Provincial Assembly has asked the Government to lodge a protest to the Japanese Minister.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALY REFUSED AUSTRIAN CONCESSION AT TIENSIN.

PARIS, July 18th.

A Havre message states:—

The Committee of the Peace Conference which has had under consideration Italy's claims to the Austrian Concession at Tientsin has reported for rejection. America refuses to sanction the cession of Chinese territory, and is supported by England and France.

Dr. Wellington Koo, for the Chinese Delegation, opposed the granting of the concession to Italy.

WILL HE STOP AT HONGKONG?

Rome, July 15th.

Gabriele d'Annunzio, the famous poet-airman will shortly be flying from Rome to Tokio. It is expected that he will take fourteen days. via Asia Minor, India, Tonkin and China.

FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 15th.

There was a heated debate in the Senate on the resolution of Senator Lodge asking the President to furnish information regarding the alleged secret treaty between Japan and Germany.

Mr. Norris (Republican), raising the question of the Shantung, declared that the ratification of the League of Nations, leaving the Shantung question as it stood at present, would be the blackest page in the nation's history.

Mr. Hitchcock (Democrat) declared that the resolution was based upon very flimsy information. He argued that the treaty of Versailles gave China far more than she lost.

Senator Lodge's resolution was adopted.

IN ENGLAND ONCE MORE.

AFTER SIX YEARS ABROAD.

(BY PROFESSOR MIDDLETON SMITH.)

Almost the first glimpse that we had of England showed us a few feet of a mist sticking up out of the water. It was a silent sentinel left by a torpedos or mine. And it was not enough to England to remain above the waves, although the rest of the vessel was out of sight. A few hours later we saw similar sentinels—one was within the estuary of the Thames and not very far away from the large dockyard in whose shadow we were super-Dreadnoughts. But before we reached the Thames we steamed for some hours along the Southern coast past Sussex and Kent and we saw that England was still the land of green pastures and picturesque villages, while a castle on the hill-side reminded us that at intervals, for many centuries the men of Kent and Sussex had defended their fair fields with pluck, valour and skill. In the old days, before the Great Calamity, we used to think that the idea of defending England in England existed only in history. The grim sentinels not far off the shore reminded us that these with whom we played as children had had the unexpected experience of straining their eyes, while yet upon the sacred soil of the Old Country, watching for the invader. And what an invader! Harold and his Saxon host must have regarded the Normans who came to Sussex with feelings almost of amity as compared with the emotions of those watchers of this generation who might have had, at any time for more than four years, a shell suddenly dropped in their midst.

In England today there is a definite, if unspoken, hatred of everything connected with Germany and the Germans. It is very deep; it will not disappear in my lifetime. It is credible that even the small children, such as my little son, aged five, will go through life and never shake hands with a German.

On all sides you hear the damning stories. My young friend, who at the age of twenty left England seeking adventure in Canada, and at the age of twenty-five left Canada to find a surfeit of adventure in Flanders, was not exactly mealy-mouthed about the details of what had happened since 1914 on the Continent of Europe. And he said that the enemy had done his vilest act after the Armistice. Efficient in many details concerning men and munitions during the war, he had continued his medical regulations with increased rigidity and he had segregated disease-stricken unfortunates. But, said my friend, the Canadian soldier, as the Allies advanced into Germany these were liberated; it was the last act of the retiring German "heroes," and it was infamous and typical.

LONDON AGAIN.

The Customs officials brought us our letters at Tilbury, and, as it was then six o'clock (summer-time), there was a panic about accommodation for the night. All of the letters had said that London was full up. A *tailor* in Hongkong had warned me two days before our departure that we must cable to reserve a room six weeks ahead, if needed only for one night. He was very sincere in his warning. Letters from England received by passengers at Colombo and Port Said confirmed his statement. And our Captain had brought us into port on Saturday evening—the worst possible time! No one was permitted to remain on the ship. Figure to yourself the predicament of a Londoner returned after an absence of six years, responsible for a family party of six and also a Chinese amah. The hour in the train from Tilbury to St. Pancras included visions of a night spent in exploring Hyde Park.

"Most of the troubles of my life never happened," said one of those successful optimists, such as Lord Lever or "Jack London." It is really, a saying with some truth in it. The very smart young lady—of whom more will appear later—at the desk in the Station Hotel immediately granted all of the space requested. Other passengers followed and were put up. There was in London, on the last Saturday night in May at any rate, one hotel with accommodation at 9 p.m.

The lure of London was too great. For years the wanderer returned had been one of the million shuttles which carry the threads of thought each day along the streets of the metropolis. It was good to be back again. It was after ten when we set out for the West End, and Young Thirteen should have been left behind, but he has a habit of getting what he wants. There was a scarcity of taxis, and it was only ten minutes by bus to Piccadilly. One with the right label swung alongside

the pavement at the critical moment, so we jumped into it. The young lady in a semi-uniform on the back steps did not approve. She was the conductress; I recognised her as the type of the young lady in the hotel, desk, only more so. And, as a result of about six hours of observation in London, mostly from the seat of a taxi-cab, but with the definite object of seeing the sights, the outstanding impression is this—London, as London, badly needs a coat of paint to add to its natural beauty. But the young ladies of London—the bus conductress, the shop assistant and the waitress, as well as those in the uniform of the Government—nearly all of the young ladies need paint removal. There have not been enough painters-by-trade left by the military authorities to make London look as smart as it did before 1914. There are, however, many amateurs in the ranks of the opposite sex since the British soldiers went to France. There is a definite suggestion of Paris about the London of today.

Since the above words were written I have spent two more days in London and the impression is confirmed. Others have been gathered up. There is plenty of money in London. In the city there is much talk about overseas trade, and it is hoped to deal with that subject in a future article. Just now it is the social, rather than the business, aspect of London that is in my mind. It is the fact that all of these women walking about in uniform, and the many Colonial and American soldiers all in khaki surprised one, despite the description in the Home newspapers. The sight of the wings denoting the uniform of the flying service was always a surprise. The fact that my friend in the City said "What never been up in a plane. Oh, come along next week and I'll ask Jones to take you up in his machine"; the dull grey of motor-cars with the broad arrow on them to be seen in the streets of London; these and many other things reminded me that much has happened in the last six years.

Everyone seems to have plenty of money, and yet everyone complains that things are dear. The railway fares are up fifty per cent.; yesterday coal jumped 4s. 6d. a ton. On the restaurant car of the express to Portsmouth it cost two shillings to indulge in a mild vice—the very ordinary liquor-champagne. Smokers, also, must be prepared to pay if they wish to have the tobacco that was in general use before the war. Clothes seem to be dear, and the amazing thing is that everyone seems to be well-dressed.

Wages have increased so much that it accounts for some of the increase in prices, but there is a general feeling that the raising of the control over some commodities has led to much profiteering. Friends in the City of London and Westminster informed me that typists who were paid 20s. a week before the war can now obtain 50s., and they blame the Government offices. They say that in their hurry to obtain new or extended staffs high salaries were offered. But professional men also seem to have benefited. A young assistant in a Victoria Street office in 1912 was paid £4 a week. (Now the same type of man receives double that salary.) After a few days in England one comes to the conclusion that, although prices have about doubled, the people earn twice as much money as they did formerly, and so they are as well off. The only individuals who seem to have suffered are the recipients of fixed incomes from investments—the old people and the widows. But all over the country men are asking whether things have settled down. Some are optimistic about the future trade position; others are gloomy. There is certainly a very great change in the outlook of the working classes. They call it independence. They have become more like the American workers. And that is my last idea. England has changed a great deal since 1913. France and America have left a stamp upon the "old country"—probably a stamp that is indelible.

AT THE "CORONET."

"A Turf conspiracy," the film version of Nat Gould's famous racing novel, is being shown at the Coronet Theatre. It is a purely British picture with an English all-star cast portraying the different roles. The plot is woven round a dishonest bookmaker, two bewitching young ladies, and two impressionable young men. Some interesting racing scenes are shown. Besides this superb picture, there is a comic cartoon entitled "A Movie Man's Dream."

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

CHOLERA CASES.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ADOPTED.

The fortnightly meeting of the local Sanitary Board was held yesterday evening. Mr. A. Gibson presided, and there also were present the Hon. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. F. M. G. Carter, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mrs. A. D. Hickling (M.O.H.), and Mr. W. H. Woolley (Acting Secretary).

Dr. W. V. M. Koch and Mr. S. W. Tso were appointed members of the Disinfection Committee, of the By-laws for Mitigation of Infectious Diseases Committee; of the General Cleansing Committee; and of the Cemeteries Committee, in succession to Mr. F. B. L. Bowley and Mr. Ng Hon Tsz.

Mrs. Hickling (M.O.H.) read the following statement on cholera: "The members of the Board are probably aware that there is always a certain amount of cholera in the Philippine Islands and especially in Manila. Filipinos are constantly passing through Hongkong on their way to the Hawaiian Islands as labourers for the Hawaiian Planters' Association. Lately these people appear to have been kept waiting here for ships, some of them for as long as two months. They are housed in a boarding house at 108 and 110, the Praya East. I understand that during the early days of their stay several suffered from enteritis and were treated by Dr. Straham at the French Hospital. It is quite possible some of these cases were mild cases of cholera, but they are recovered and no examination, I believe, was made. On July 10th, Dr. Straham reported a case of 'cholera.' Dr. Parker's examination for cholera in this case was negative. A few days after, two fatal cases of cholera amongst these Filipinos were recorded. On July 15th after consulting with the P.C.M.O., I had all the Filipinos removed from the boarding-house to Kennedy Town on one of our own launches, and placed under observation there. One case of cholera has occurred in a Chinese, reported in a matshed on the Pokfulam Road. It has been impossible to obtain any information about the history of this case."

Dr. Parker has arranged that all cases of enteritis over 15 years old sent to the Mortuary are being notified to me and investigated for cholera. I have asked the P.C.M.O. to arrange to have all cases of enteritis at the Tang Wah Hospital and Kwong Wah Hospital examined in the same way, and Dr. Straham has arranged to do the same at the French Hospital. Altogether, three cases of cholera have occurred.

THE CABLE CENSORSHIP.

TO BE COMPLETELY ABOLISHED FROM TO-NIGHT.

The following explanatory letter has been received by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. E. A. M. Williams) from the Acting Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.) on the subject of the cable censorship:—"Dear Sir,—As there seems to be a little misapprehension as to the meaning of the recent notification to the effect that 'The censorship of international telegrams, whether by cable or by wireless, will be abolished as from mid-night, 23rd 24th July, 1919,' I am writing to let you know that this means that all censorship will be abolished at the said time, and that from that time onwards the business community are at liberty to make use of codes for telegrams whether to foreign countries or the United Kingdom or other British territory in the same way as they did before the war."

The censorship of international telegrams, whether by cable or by wireless, will be abolished as from mid-night, 23rd 24th July, 1919.

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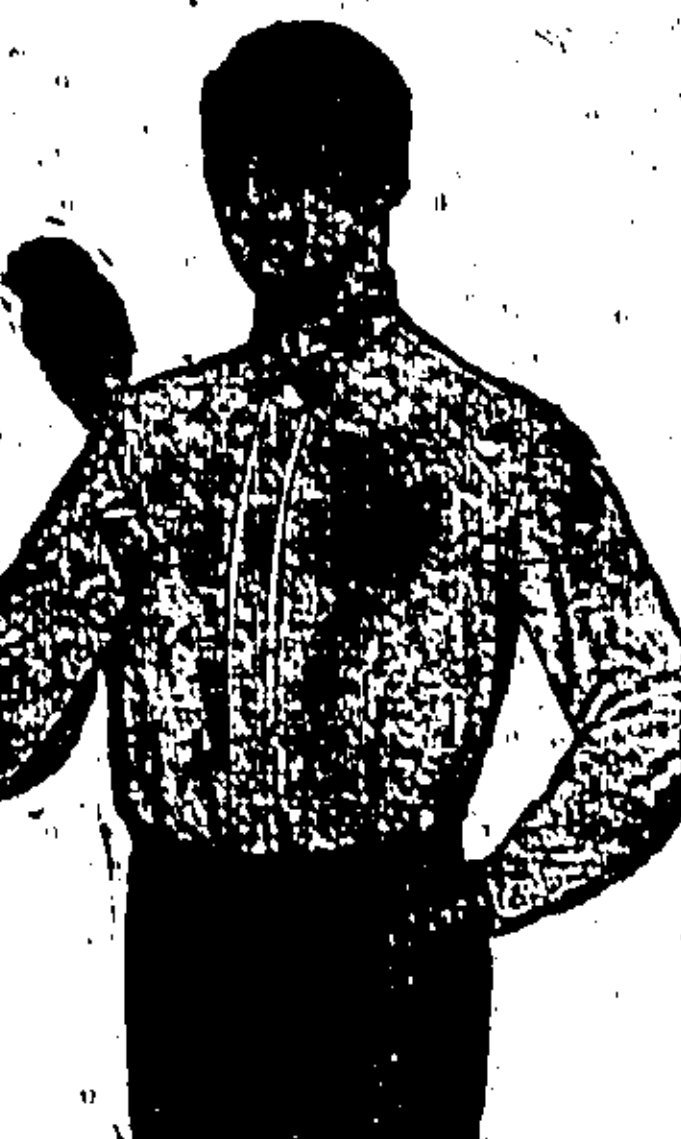
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SERIOUS UNREST IN GERMANY.

TIRPITZ AND THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

RED ARMY OCCUPIES EKATERINBURG.

WILL THE BRITISH DEPOSE THE AMIR?

BULGARIAN DELEGATES INVITED TO PARIS.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

HOME PEACE CELEBRATIONS.
A PAGEANT OF VICTORY.

London, July 15th.

In the great triumphal march through London, which is one of the most important events in the Peace Celebrations, Admiral Sir David Beatty will head the Navy, while Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and certain other Generals will lead the Army, in which all arms will participate, including the Women's Corps and nurses, with massed standards, colours, and bands.

The Australasian, South-African and Indian forces will also march in the pageant.

One of the most impressive moments will be at Whitehall, where the procession will salute the statue memorial to the dead designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

Special viewing accommodation will be reserved along the route for 4,000 female relatives and children of killed officers and men, also for wounded men.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

The London celebrations promise to vie with those in Paris.

Services are being organised at cathedrals and churches.

Schoolchildren will also participate in the open-air festivities in the parks. The entertainments will include old English dances. Huge concerts and plays are being arranged.

The Metropolitan will be unprecedentedly crowded. Accommodation is already very difficult to obtain.

ARRIVAL OF ALLIED GENERALS.

Paris, July 15th.

Marshal Foch has arrived in London. He was welcomed at the station by immense crowds.

It is announced that Marshal Foch will probably head the French contingent, with General Delaunay.

General Pershing has arrived in London. He was welcomed by Mr. Winston Churchill.

LONDON EVENING NEWSPAPERS.

London, July 15th.

In connection with the Peace Celebrations the evening newspapers are not publishing on July 15th.

TRIAL OF THE EX-KAISER.

STILL ANOTHER APPEAL.

COPENHAGEN, July 15th.

Ex-King Friedrich of Saxony has telegraphed to His Majesty the King of England appealing him to use his influence not to extradite the ex-Kaiser.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO TOUR THE STATES.

WASHINGTON, July 15th.

President Wilson will soon be proceeding on a tour of the United States. He will speak at every important town on behalf of the League of Nations.

The Republicans in the Senate are attacking the League, also the Shantung settlement.

GERMANY'S GOOD FAITH.

PARIS, July 15th.

Speaking at a meeting of the Peace Treaty Commission in the Chamber, Mr. Pichon repeated that Germany would not be permitted to enter the League of Nations until she had shown her good faith.

M. Pichon approved the suggestion to assure the efficacy of the League by means of counter-arguments and military penalties.

WILL GERMANY PAY?

AN ECHO OF THE "LUSITANIA" SINKING.

New York, July 14th.

The United States District Court has finally dismissed all claims for compensation against the Cunard Company on account of the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*, on the ground that the sinking of the liner was due solely to an illegal act by the German Government.

GERMANY.

UNREST AMONG AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

Berlin, July 15th.

Much unrest exists among agricultural labourers throughout Germany. Strikes are threatened, before the harvest in Schleswig-Holstein, Pomerania and Westphalia.

Martial law is being proclaimed in the country districts of Pomerania.

STRIKE IN POMERANIA.

COPENHAGEN, July 15th.

A telegram from Stettin states that a general strike has begun. The organisers declare that it will continue until martial law in Pomerania is raised.

BIRKENFELD PROCLAIMS A REDUBLIC.

PARIS, July 15th.

A telegram from Birkenfeld states that a provisional Government has been formed at Birkenfeld.

A declaration has been issued dissolving the union with the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, and establishing a Republic.

TIRPITZ'S WAR BOOK.

SOME INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

BERLIN, July 14th.

Admiral von Tirpitz, in his war book, professes his complete innocence in regard to the cause of the war.

While Germany could not expect to overthrow England, he expresses the opinion that the German Navy was strong enough to enable Germany to regenerate after the war, but the revolution upset everything.

Von Tirpitz makes the noteworthy admission that Earl Grey's proposal at the end of July, 1914, was calculated to prevent the war.

Von Tirpitz places the whole blame of the war upon Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, whom the *Admiral* had given the means pecuniarily to unravel the Serbian problem.

From the *Admiral's* obvious unwillingness to go to war Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg concluded that he could take any liberties.

When he saw the "highly peppered" ultimatum to Serbia, he was convinced that Britain would enter the war. He spoke to Prince Henry, warning him of the danger of awakening the war-will of Britain.

Britain, by pressure from Belgrade, showed that she did not want the war. She helped Austria to a big diplomatic success, and Austria's honour was saved. Dr. Hollweg considered it diplomatically to incite Austria, while in the eyes of Europe pretending that he knew nothing. This equivocation was not only unworthy, but also very dangerous.

Von Tirpitz also accuses Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg of being over-hasty in declaring war on France and Russia.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

London, July 15th.

The Admiralty announces that Vice-Admiral De Robeck succeeds Vice-Admiral Gough as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, from July 20th.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

A NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED.

London, July 15th.

A new Czecho-Slovak Government has been formed. The Premier is M. Tusa, a Social Democrat.

THE "VICTORY LOAN."

TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS £708,000,000.

London, July 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that the subscription to the Victory Loan totalled £708,000,000.

SPANIARDS ATTACKED IN MOROCCO.

HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

MADRID, July 14th.

An official statement from Morocco states that Raisuli, at the head of a large force of rebels, furiously attacked the Spaniards between Larache and Tetuan. Fighting lasted the whole day and night of July 12th.

The Spaniards repulsed the attacks, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy. The Spanish casualties were considerable.

SPANISH CASUALTIES.

MADRID, July 16th.

The Spanish casualties in the fighting were 38 killed and 85 wounded.

ITALY.

NEED FOR CLOSE OPERATION WITH THE ALLIES.

Rome, July 15th.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 237 votes to 111 after a speech by the Premier, Signor Nitti, declaring that Italy must closely and cordially collaborate with the Allies. Italy would not intervene in Russia and Hungary unless they attacked her.

FIGHTING BOLSHIEVISM.

RED ARMY'S EFFORTS TO RECAPTURE PSKOFF.

LONDON, July 15th.

An Estonian communiqué states: "The advance of the Bolsheviks in Germanland is practically at a standstill, but the Reds are strenuously endeavouring to capture Psikoff. 'Sanguinary fighting' proceeds."

NEWS FROM MURMANSK.

LONDON, July 15th.

The War Office issues a despatch from Murmansk, dated July 14th, which states:

"A hundred Bolsheviks attacked our garrison at Tikchik, 11 miles south-west of Kypselogsk West of Lake Onega. They were beaten off after 11 hours' fighting and retreated towards the south, burning the bridges. The enemy suffered considerable loss."

Our pursuing force picked up 22 dead and many wounded. We had no casualties. Prisoners from the district west of Lake Onega attacked the Bolsheviks who had landed on the Shungu Peninsula, killing many."

REDS OCCUPY EKATERINBURG.

COPENHAGEN, July 15th.

A Bolshevik wireless message states that the Reds occupied Ekaterinburg, the most important town in the East District, on July 14th.

DESERTIONS FROM THE RED ARMY.

LONDON, July 15th.

A recent decree, signed by Mr. Lenin, orders all deserters to rejoin within seven days, otherwise they will be liable to the death-penalty.

It declares that there has been disgraceful desertion from the Red Army. The decree also provides for the imposing of fines and compulsory labour upon whole villages where deserters are hiding.

DISASTROUS STORM IN SOUTH AMERICA.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT £400,000.

VALPARAISO, July 15th.

A violent storm is raging. There were many shipwrecks, including the German interned steamers *Thula* and *Westfalen*, also the sailing vessels *Prechtel* and *Juan*. The loss is estimated at £400,000.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

VALPARAISO, July 15th.

Six steamers, eight other vessels, and 100 lighters and other craft were sunk. Much wharfage and quantities of merchandise were destroyed.

Eighty-seven were drowned. It is feared that the death-toll was at least twice as large. The damage was enormous.

PEACE WITH BULGARIA.

ARRIVAL IN PARIS OF FIVE DELEGATES.

PARIS, July 17th.

Five Bulgarian peace delegates, headed by M. Theodoroff, are arriving on July 25th, accompanied by experts, secretaries, and typists.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CONVALESCING AT BRIGHTON.

London, July 16th.

The Prince of Wales has recovered. He is convalescing at Brighton.

A VISIT TO CANADA.

London, July 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long stated that the Prince of Wales would embark on the *Renown* at Portsmouth on August 5th, on a visit to St. John's, Newfoundland, whence he will proceed in a light cruiser to St. John's, New Brunswick, Halifax and Charlottetown, where he will re-embark on the *Renown* and proceed to Quebec.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

RECRUITING PROCEEDING VERY SATISFACTORILY.

LONDON, July 17th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in a memorandum regarding the strength of the Army, says that the re-creation of the regular army is proceeding satisfactorily; 200,000 volunteers have already been obtained, and, if the present rate of enlistment is maintained, the probability is that all the men who actually fought in the war will be released before April 30th, 1920.

Since the Armistice, nearly 3,000,000 have been demobilised. The aggregate remaining on the strength, including volunteers and regulars, is 1,200,000. By the end of the year this figure will be reduced by about one-half, leaving approximately 600,000 men under arms.

For the present, no reduction can be made in the strength of the armies in the Middle East, including Egypt and India. It is hoped, however, that all demobilised men in India will be replaced by regulars by the end of year. In the case of the Middle East, it will be necessary to effect relief by sending drafts released from the Armies of Occupation. These drafts will in turn be relieved by regular troops as soon as these are available.

THE MINERS' CONFERENCE.

SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 15th.

The annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain at Keswick passed a resolution promising the Government full support in carrying out the recommendations of the majority in the report of the Coal Commission.

THE CALLING OF STRIKES.

LONDON, July 16th.

At the Miners' Federation Conference, a resolution authorising the executive of the National Conference to call a strike without a ballot was defeated by a large majority.

The Conference unanimously passed a resolution urging the exemption of incomes under £250, also soldiers' and sailors' pensions, from income-tax.

THE NATIONALISATION OF MINES.

LONDON, July 17th.

The Miners' Conference passed a resolution agreeing to co-operate with the Government if the Government undertook to introduce legislation for the nationalisation of mines.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

SUGGESTED POSTPONEMENT OF INCREASE.

LONDON, July 15th.

In the House of Commons, replying to the Labour suggestion that the increased price of coal be postponed while the miners co-operated with the Government in an endeavour to increase the output, Mr. Bonar Law said that if the miners' leaders gave an assurance that there would not be stoppages or strikes the Government would postpone the increase for three months.

Mr. W. Bruce and Mr. W. Adamson undertook the lay the proposal before a Miners' Conference, personally recommending it. They would furnish an answer on July 16th.

Mr. Bonar Law subsequently agreed to await the reply of the Miners' Conference until July 16th.

In the meantime, the increase would anyhow be postponed until July 21st. He emphasised, amid cheers, that the Government would not consider the question of nationalisation in connection with the settlement of the question.

MINERS REFUSE THE OFFER.

LONDON, July 17th.

A Miners' Conference overwhelmingly decided not to give the pledge asked by Mr. Bonar Law on July 14th—that there would be no stoppages for three months.

HUNGARY.

M. BELA KUN'S REPLY TO THE ALLIES.

COPENHAGEN, July 15th.

A telegram from Budapest states that M. Bela Kun, replying to the Allies' Note of July 13th, maintained that the Hungarian and the Czecho-Slovak Governments had infringed the Armistice by crossing the demarcation line. Subsequent happenings were due to this violation which had cancelled the Armistice Treaty.

M. Bela Kun demanded Rumanian evacuation of Hungarian territory.

COUNT KARLOVY RESIGNS.

PRAGUE, July 15th.

Count Karlovy, the Premier of the counter-revolutionary Government at Szeged, has resigned.

AMERICA AND PEACE.

A REQUEST FROM THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, July 15th.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has requested President Wilson to submit to the Committee all the documents considered by the American Peace Delegates.

WILL THE AMIR BE DEPOSED?

GOVERNMENT DECLINES TO EXPRESS AN OPINION.

LONDON, July 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. E. S. Montagu stated that, except for outpost affairs, there was now no fighting in Afghanistan, and there was reason to hope that the Afghan peace delegates will arrive at our lines on July 22nd.

Viscount Curzon asked if it was intended to allow the Amir to retain his throne in view of his unprovoked attack on British territory.

Mr. Montagu replied that our object was to restore our frontier against the recurrence of such an unprovoked attack. The Government, at present, did not intend to express any opinion in regard to who would be the future ruler of Afghanistan.

RUSSIAN SOVIET RECOGNITION OF INDEPENDENCE.

COPENHAGEN, July 17th.

The newspapers contain a telegram from Moscow announcing that the Soviet has recognised the independence of Afghanistan and that an offensive alliance against Britain has been concluded on the Ashkagid Front between the Government of Khiva and the Bolsheviks.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

THE RESUMPTION OF TRADE DISCUSSED.

PARIS, July 16th.

The Supreme Council has agreed that the blockade of Russia will become futile, as the re-export of goods from Germany to Russia cannot be controlled.

It is recognised that the prohibition of direct Entente trade with Russia will result in a Germano-Russian economic rapprochement.

The Council adjourned, without reaching a definite decision.

INCOME TAX ON DOMINION PRODUCE.

MOTION FOR ITS ABOLITION REJECTED.

LONDON, July 17th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a motion by Mr. Alexander Shaw demanding the abolition of income-tax on profits from sales of Dominion produce in the United Kingdom, Mr. Austen Chamberlain declared that the result of the motion would be to give a preference to the Dominion manufacturer as compared with the Home producer. That was impossible.

The motion was rejected by 75 votes to 124.

CABLE CENSORSHIP.

TO BE ABOLISHED AT MID-NIGHT TO-DAY.

LONDON, July 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. W. Foster stated that the cable censorship would be abolished at mid-night on July 23rd, and after that date private cables would be permitted.

A WAR MEDAL.

TO BE GRANTED TO BRITISH FORCES.

LONDON, July 17th.

It is announced that a war medal in bronze will be granted to all British subjects who enrolled as well as to native Labour Corps.

BRITISH WAR WORKERS.

TO BE ENTERTAINED BY ROYALTY.

LONDON, July 17th.

Their Majesties will give a garden party at Buckingham Palace on July 25th. It will be attended solely by war workers.

COST OF LIVING AT HOME.

WORKING FAMILY'S COSTS INCREASED BY 100 PER CENT.

LONDON, July 15th.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. H. Roberts stated that the average working family's food expenses had increased by 100 per cent., as compared with prices before the war.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER CABINET RESIGNATION.

MADRID, July 16th.

The Cabinet has resigned.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, July 15th.

Yorkshire beat Northants by 74 runs. Derby beat the Australians by 36 runs. The Gentlemen v. Players match ended in a draw.

A CATALOGUE OF DISASTERS.

EXPLOSION ON A STEAMER.

LONDON, July 15th.

It is feared that 25 were killed by an explosion on the steamer *Rose Leaf* which was in dry dock at Cardiff.

AMERICAN STEAMER STRIKES A MINE.

LONDON, July 15th.

An American minesweeper struck a mine in the North Sea. Seven were killed and two injured.

AN AIRSHIP BURNED.

LONDON, July 15th.

A coastal airship which left Fulham last night with a crew of a dozen, is missing. It is feared she was burned.

It is believed that the destroyed airship was the *N. S. 11*, carrying two officers and five men.

Charred wreckage is being washed up on the Norfolk Coast.

Eye-witnesses state that about 12.30 a.m. they saw an airship heading seawards. Subsequently, they heard a big explosion and saw the airship in flames of flames, diving into the sea. It is suggested that the airship may have been struck by lightning.

SUGAR REFINERY COLLAPSES AT TIREMONT.

AMSTERDAM, July 15th.

The collapse of a sugar refinery at Tiremont caused seven deaths. Eleven were seriously injured.

MISHAP TO BRITISH STEAMER.

ADEN, July 14th.

The British steamer *Warraman*, from Batavia to Falmouth, is ashore six miles south-west of Ras Hafun, and is asking for assistance. The natives are gathering round the ship and swimming off. The crew is still aboard.

LATEST CABLES.

AVIATION.

BIG AIRSHIP FLIGHT TO INDIA.

LONDON, July 15th.

It is reported that the *R. 33*, a sister-ship of the *R. 34*, leaves for India this week, via Rome and Cairo.

KING RECEIVES GALLANT AVIATORS.

H.M. the King has been pleased to receive Brigadier-General Maitland and Major Scott of the *R. 34*.

EARLIER CABLES.

MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR'S TRIP.

LONDON, July 15th.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has travelled by aeroplane from London to Paris.

LATEST CABLES.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Its Goodness is alone responsible for the unusual demand that has existed right from the beginning.

Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this Car. No outside conditions, no conditions inside the industry seem to slow it up a particle. The people want the Car more intensely at this moment than ever they wanted it before. The Car has reached the stage when its sales are almost automatically increased. By this we mean that one sale is almost certain to result in one or two other sales.

There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that if they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which characterises the Car.

The high price it demands when sold second-hand increases the respect in which the Car is held.

It would be hard to find a truer test of enduring worth. People are not eager for used Cars unless they know that such Cars have before them a long life of satisfactory service.

And so the Dodge Brothers Car is bought, not upon price, but upon the quality and value that it embodies.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
AGENTS.

INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK. DIFFICULT WINTER AHEAD. LORD LEVERHULME'S VIEW.

The Only Way to Higher Wages—Shorter Hours—was the subject of an address delivered by Lord Leverhulme on June 25th, under the auspices of the Industrial Reconstruction Council, at the Guilders' Hall, London.

Lord Leverhulme said it was a pressing subject, and it would be more pressing six months hence than it is today. In his opinion, we should have greater difficulty in steering through the coming winter than we had experienced in any winter during the war. He wanted that recognised, and preparations made accordingly. We might have a scarcity of some kinds of food and difficulties with coal and other commodities. But I am not a croaker, he added. I am an optimist, a confirmed optimist, and in my experience of life it is the optimist who is always right and the pessimist who is always wrong. Hear, hear, and laughter. But, being an optimist, I feel that we have always to look ahead. Where we had huddled labour questions without looking ahead and making preparations, we had at a crucial moment given way to clamour, which was bad (Hear, hear).

There had been an enormous number of people engaged in productive industries and drawing pay for labour far out of proportion to that before the war. Prosperity had sprung from an enormous demand, which was artificial, and we had been living on our capital. But the payment of high wages, provided we could produce articles that would be within the reach of the consumer, was one of the foundation stones of prosperity in any community. If we were to have continued prosperity it was essential that we should be a producing nation in competition with the whole world. We depended more than any nation upon our export trade.

EFFICIENCY AND OUTPUT.
We must look to more favoured lands to supply us with raw materials for our manufactures. These could only be paid for by our exports, and, therefore, it was essential that we maintained our ability to produce well and cheaply in competition with the world; and if there was any class of the community more deeply interested in this subject than another it was the workmen. Yet they would find a prevalent idea that it was not efficiency and large output that made for employment, but inefficiency and poor output, under which it took too many men to perform the work that could be accomplished by one; and that by inefficiency greater success to the workmen could be achieved. Any greater fallacy than that it would be impossible to think of. If we lost our ability to export in open competition with the whole world then, obviously, we lost the power to import raw materials, and we should become a ruined nation. As far as our workmen were concerned, there was no finer material in the whole world. As far as their sincerity and integrity were concerned, there was no finer material. It was merely a case of a mistaken policy.

The work of the last century in our industries was by means of machinery and improved transport, and following the principle of intensive production. We should stand or fall whether as individuals, groups of individuals, or as a nation on efficiency, on our service to our fellow-men. He was confident that any arrangement, whether it was nationalisation, or combination, or whatever it might be that would result in economies, savings, and improved service, was something that first of all benefited the worker, secondly the consumer, and lastly those who organised to accomplish it, the capitalist. But that was not the view that was taken.

HOURS AND WAGES.
There was a certain suspicion and distrust that we were going to produce cheaply. Industries that had command of the largest amount of capital were able to pay the highest rate of wages, and yet have the consumer with the cheapest product, and utilise labour under the best welfare conditions. He was afraid that many people felt that huge concerns were a public danger. The great desideratum in the working of factories was to relieve them of the dull monotony that prevailed in factory life during the nineteenth century. But let them not be hard upon those who built up the huge industries in the last century. He did not blame any of the manufacturers who built up the great industries during the time and attention they could not devote to the time and attention to subjects that we were able to give, looking backward in a calmer way. Beginning with twelve hours a day, they were alarmed at every reduction down to an eight hours day, and yet we could see that every reduction of hours was followed by a betterment of the whole industry—higher wages for the workmen and a cheaper cost of the article for the consumer. We were producing cheaper to-day, and better, under an eight-hours day system than our forefathers ever produced under a twelve hours system. The reason was obvious: every reduction of hours was only made possible by means of machinery, and that machinery could produce more in the fewer hours than men, without machinery, could have produced in the longer hours. Any reduction of hours that would not be attended with increased output was an impossibility. The workers consumed 95 per cent. of the bulk of the articles produced in the country. Therefore, if they produced less, the prices were dearer, and wages had less purchasing power.

... would rejoice if the wages in the United Kingdom were higher than in any other country; but in saying that, he wanted to point out that it was not the paying of high wages as such, unaccompanied by increased output, that would enable them to continue to pay them. Even the present rate would be difficult to maintain unless we studied how to increase our production. We needed an

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NAVY PAY.

NEW RATES APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT.

The following is a copy of a telegram received by Commodore Gurner in respect of the new rates of pay to the Navy:—

Midshipman no change.
Acting Sub-Lieutenant 10s.
Sub-Lieutenant no change.
Mate 16s.
Lieutenant 17s.
Lieutenant after 4 years 23s.
Lieutenant after 6 years 25s.
Lieutenant Commander 28s. to 34s. by 6s. triennially.
Commander 40s. to 52s. by 12s. triennially.
Captain 60s. to 75s. by 15s. triennially.
Rear-Admiral 25.
Vice-Admiral 28.
Admiral 37.
Admiral of the Fleet 45.
Engineer Branch as for Executive, plus 2s. as Mate and Lieutenant, plus 4s. as Lieutenant Commander, plus 1s. as Commander.

Accountant Branch same as Executive Branch, except Paymaster-Captain 35s. less, and Paymaster Rear-Admiral 31s. Medical Branch same as Executive Branch plus 5s. all through, but initial rate 25s.
Chaplains on entry 25s., rising to 30s. by 5s. triennially.
Instructors 25s. for Executive Branch, except Instructor-Captains 35s. less and rate on entry 20s.
Marine Officers as for Executive Branch according to Naval relative rank.
Warrant Officers (Mechanical) 13s. to 18s.; (Commissioned Warrant Officers) 20s. to 25s.; (Lieutenant) 28s. to 35s.; (Lieutenant Commander) 35s. to 40s.; (Lieutenant) 28s. to 35s.; (Non-Mechanical) 13s. less all through.

Schoolmaster, no change.
Coastguard, New Scheme Chief Officer 24s. to 35s.; Divisional Chief Officer 20s. to 31s.; Chief Officer 18s. to 25s.; Divisional Chief Officer 15s. to 21s.; Second Mate up to 21s. maximum (Chief Officer in Command). Quartermasters, Marines, 27s. to 35s., according to rank. Warrant Officers, Marines, Class 1, as for Warrant Officers Non-Mechanical Branch.
Half-pay substantially improved, and no half-pay under 6 months up to and including Commanders, except for misconduct and at own request.
Allowances—Lodging, £100, £80, and £60 respectively; Provision, £80. Subsistence increased maximum 20s., minimum 15s. for 24 hours.
Table money and servants' allowances increased 50 per cent.

Many allowances in nature of pay merged into pay.
Retired pay increased by 50 per cent.
New rates of pay and half-pay are antedated to 15th February for those in Service 1st May. New allowances date 1st July. New retired pay antedated 1st April and to apply to all retired officers who have served in war.
Promotion from Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant after 2 years, from Paymaster-Lieutenant after 5 years, from Surgeon-Lieutenant after 6 years, from Surgeon-Lieutenant Commander after 8, from Instructor-Lieutenant after 8, from Instructor-Lieutenant Commander after 8.
Retirement ages all branches to be brought into line.
"Kept on" officers to be paid as though retired from date due for age retirement.

30 per cent. of new rates of pay and retired pay is to be considered as due to present high cost of living and as subject to revision after 5 years, either up or down according as cost of living rises or falls.

educational campaign on this subject. (Hear, hear.) They would find an opposite view taken, and that inefficiency made for high wages was being preached.

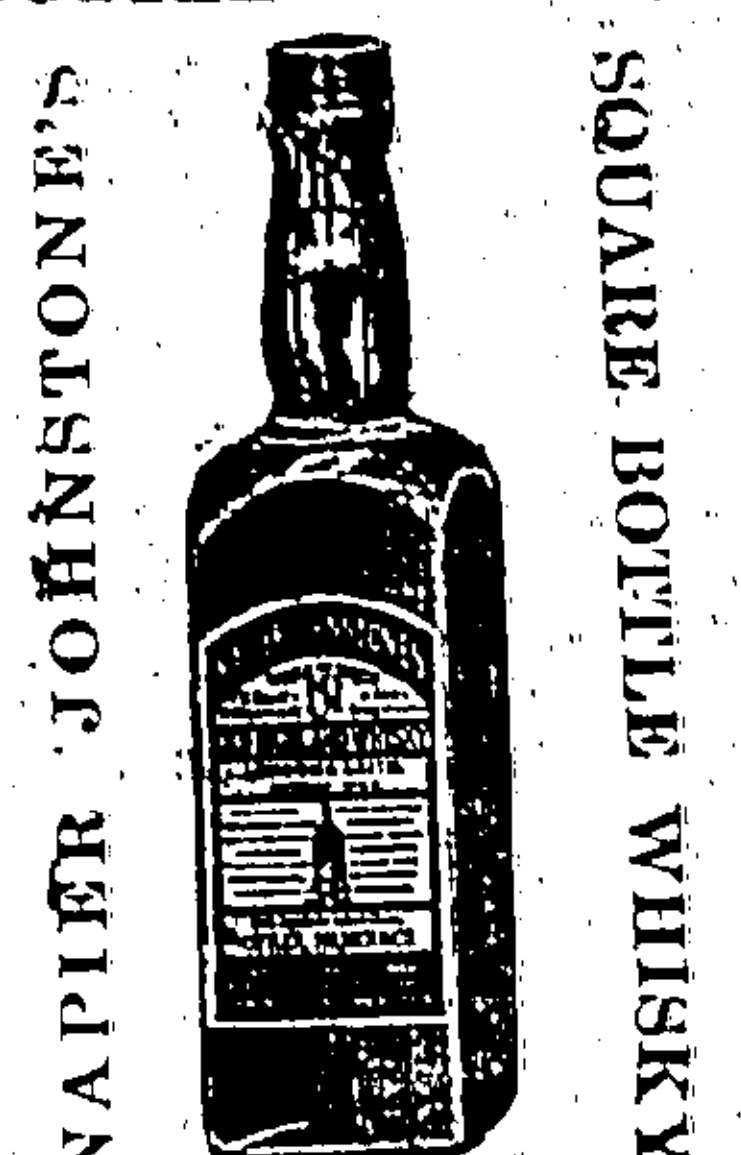
REMOVAL OF SUSPICION.

There was a suspicion entertained by the operative that under the two-shifts arrangement he would suffer. That must be removed. (Hear, hear.) That suspicion and distrust was one of the difficulties that they had to face in any betterment of the position of labour. In those countries where machinery per head of the people was greatest, and where capital per head of the people was greatest, there the wages were highest, and the conditions of employment most reasonable. In those countries where the capital and machinery were lowest, there the wages were lowest, and the position of the people most wretched. If there was any foundation for suspicion and fear of capital and great groups of capital, we should have seen such unhappy conditions springing up in the United States during the last twenty years that would have appalled us. But we found that there never was a period in the history of the world when great aggregations of capital came together and that such advances in wages and improvements in the lot of the worker had taken place.

Unless we could convince our workmen that their interest lay in the direction of making England the cheapest and best producing country it would be impossible for us to achieve success equal to that of the United States, and impossible to increase wages to the level of those paid in that country. We lived in an island, and our Empire could produce, equal to the United States, every commodity we required, and we were surrounded by water, which was the cheapest means of transportation for any thing we required from distant parts of the world. Unless we convinced ourselves of these things, and availed ourselves of these advantages it was obvious that each succeeding year our difficulties would be increased, and we should find, when it was too late, that our trade had decayed. He would not enter into the subject of profit-sharing. He felt that the wages system was the logical base of employment. On January 1st they did not know what the profits would be on December 31st, but having agreed on a contract with labour, by paying a certain price the resulting profits could be, with advantage to all concerned, shared between labour, management, and capital—the great producing forces in this country. (Hear, hear.)

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
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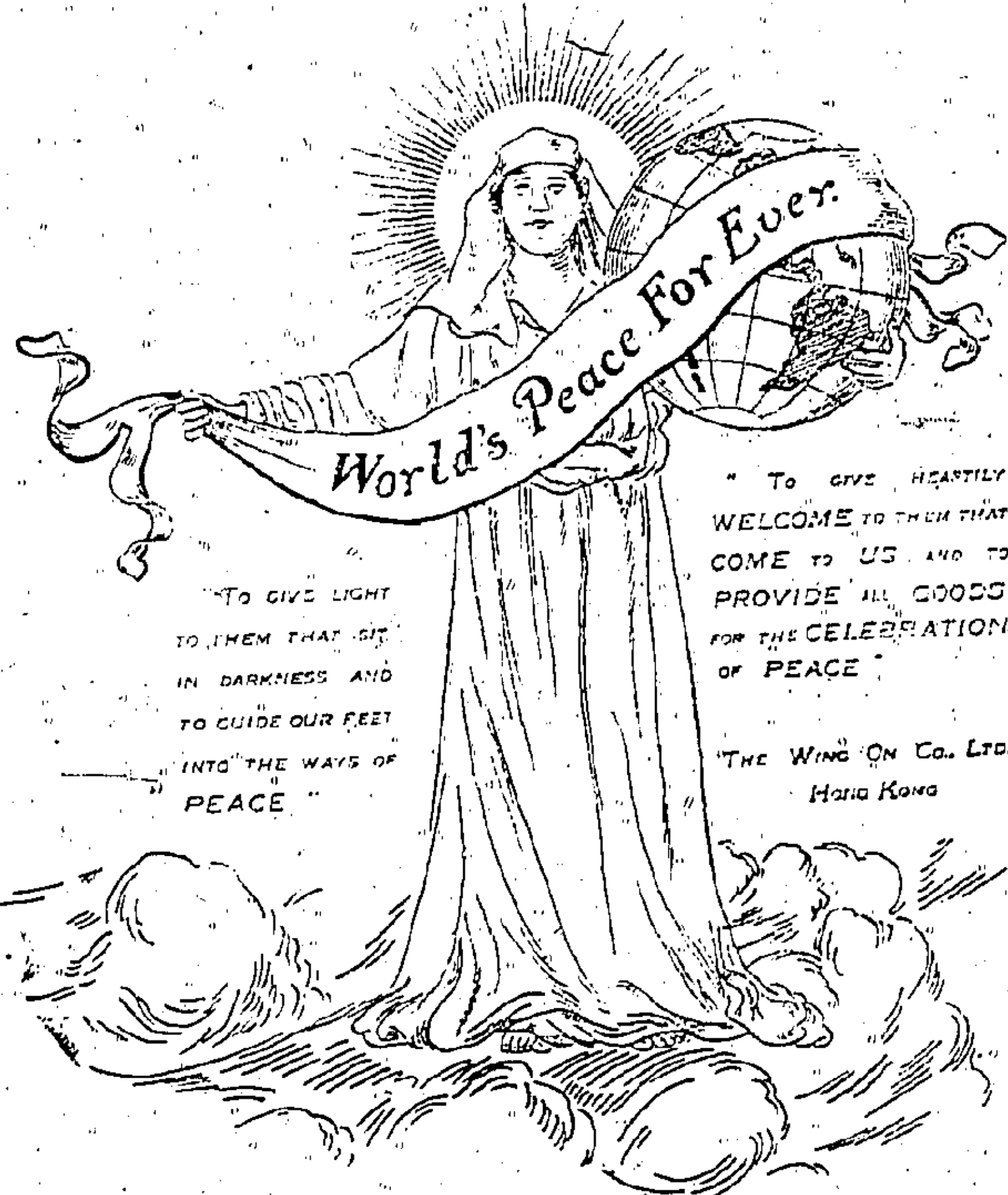
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TELEPHONE No. 1833.

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WELCOME TO THEM THAT
COME TO US AND TO
PROVIDE ALL GOODS
FOR THE CELEBRATION
OF PEACE"

THE WING ON CO. LTD.
HONG KONG

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

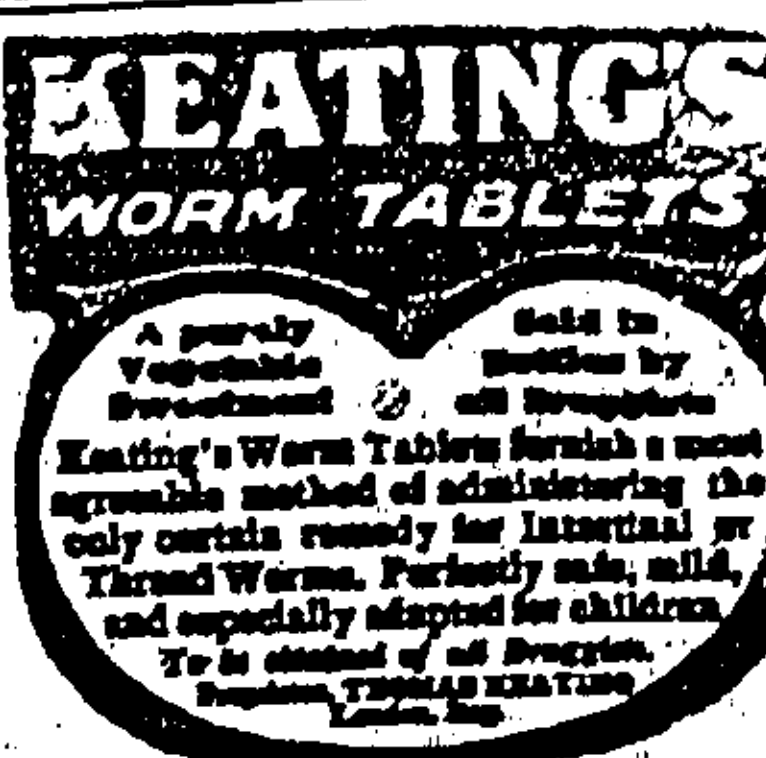
KIPPERS KIPPERS

Just Received

A New Shipment direct from

Scotland

65 cents per lb.



**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3**
No. 1 For Bladder Catarrh, No. 2 For Blood & Gills Diseases, No. 3 For Chronic Weaknesses.
Sole Importers: Messrs. C. J. & Co., 11, Des Vœux Road, Hong Kong.
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APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAU)
LADIES
For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French medical authorities and superior to T.asey, and Drope and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAU, 4, rue Vivienne, Paris.
-id by A. J. Gaudin.

"LA MINERVA" CIGARS.**PERFECTOS**

In Boxes of 25

\$2.50 per box.

A Cigar of full flavour and attractive shape, covered with the finest Sumatra leaf.

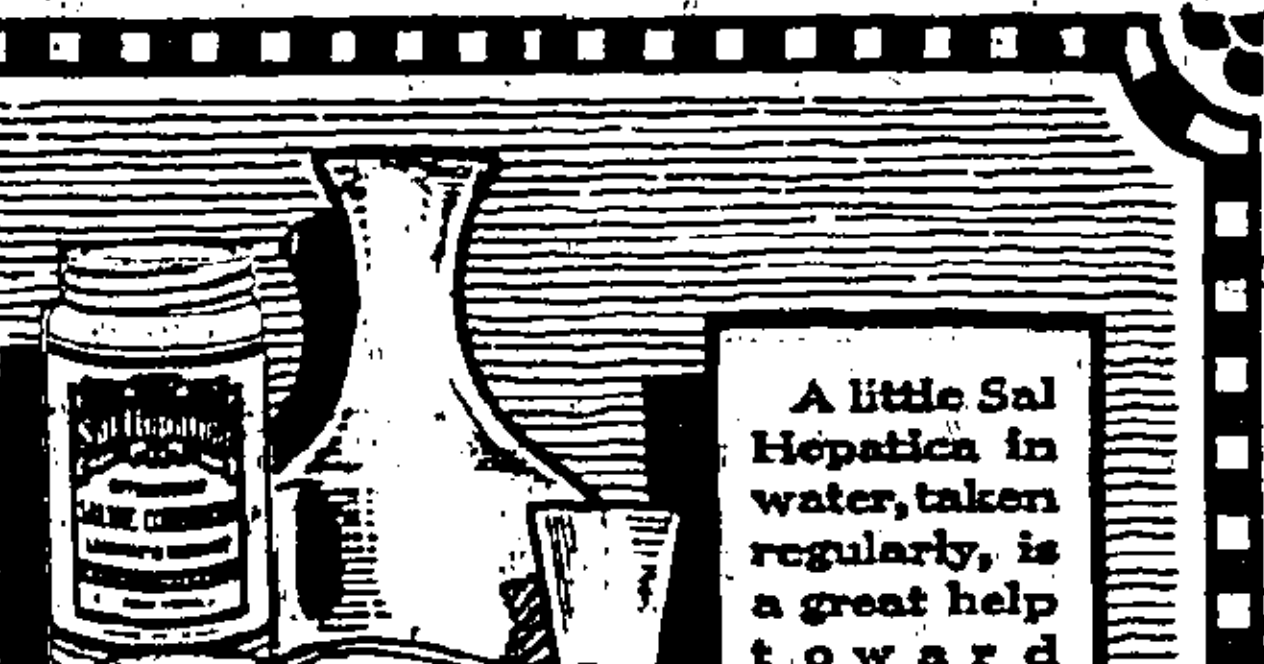
Sold by—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**BOVRIL****and the War**

"Those who have given up Bovril in order that the fighting men should have it can now obtain their share."

During the War Bovril was so indispensable to the soldiers, wounded, and the people in the United Kingdom that it had to be retained in the British Isles where it is made, or sent to the fighting fronts.

Fresh supplies of Bovril have now reached this country and no one need be any longer deprived of the wonderful body-building powers of this unique food.



A Little Sal Hepatica in water, taken regularly, is a great help toward keeping fit in the Tropics.

Unlike many laxatives, **SAL HEPATICA** does not cause nausea or griping. Sal Hepatica is a mild but effective preparation of harmless salts that acts gently on the liver and intestines.

It helps the body to get rid of waste and poisons, and is known and used all over the world as a standard specific for biliousness and bowel complaints.

At all dispensing chemists.

Sal Hepatica

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.
HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked.
HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often disagrees.
HORLICK'S never does.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.
HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted.
HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK**LOUGH, BUCKS, ENGL.****AUSTRIA AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.****A CANDID SPEECH****APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.**

The following is the text of M. Clemenceau's speech when he communicated the Allied and Associated Peace terms to the Austrian delegation:

Gentlemen, the Plenipotentiaries of the Austrian Republic. The Allied and Associated Powers have entrusted me with the task of communicating to you the draft treaty which will have to be signed between us. If we cannot give you the whole document to-day at least you will have the principal parts, which you will have full liberty to examine. It has been decided that you will be asked to offer your observations in writing, and we shall also examine in writing. You will be given a maximum period of fifteen days within which to present your written observations. If before that time you have any document to communicate or any observation to make we shall be glad to receive them, and we shall examine them with due attention. The documents which will be handed over to you now include the following: (1) Preamble, League of Nations, Frontiers of Austria, Political Clauses, Czecho-Slovak State, Political Clauses, Protection of Minorities, General Provisions, Austrian Interests Outside Europe, Naval and Air Clauses, Prisoners of War and Graves, Penalties, Economic Clauses, Aerial Navigation, Ports, Waterways, and Railways, Labour, Miscellaneous Provisions.

The text of the clauses mentioned hereafter will be handed over at a later period: The Political Clauses, Italy, (2) Financial Clauses, (3) Reparation Clauses, (4) Military Clauses, (5) Clauses Relating to the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State.

The Supreme Council, after having examined the observations which you will be good enough to send within the appointed time, will send you a written answer giving another delay for final answer on your part.

HERR REINER'S REPLY.

Herr Reinher, speaking in French, said:

For a long time the people of German-Austria was waiting in distress for this day to come which will relieve the tension caused by the uncertainty as to its future fate. We were longing for the hour of decision, because it was to render peace at last to our hard-pressed country, and to offer us an opportunity to proclaim before this illustrious tribunal—the world's highest authority—what our country is and what the conditions are under which we may hope to organise the possibilities for the existence of an independent commonwealth. The Danube Monarchy, against which the Allied and Associated Powers have waged war, and with which they have concluded an armistice, has ceased to exist: the 12th of November, 1918, may be considered the day of its death. From this day on there is no more Austria, no more a big Power over which he could hold his sway. There was no more that fatal dualism, neither an Austrian nor a Hungarian Government, no army, and no other recognised institution vested with public power. There only remained eight nationalities, deprived of any public organisation, and over-night they created their own Parliaments, their own Governments, and their own armies in short, their own independent States. In the same way as the other national States our new Republic, too, has sprung into life. Consequently she can, no more than the other States, be considered the successor of the late Monarchy. From this very point arises the fundamental and hardest condition under which we are labouring which is waiting to be cleared before this high assembly.

On the one hand no one could, from that standpoint of international law, contradict the judicious statement recently made by the chairman of this Conference according to which it would be contrary to all principles of international law, and to reason, to maintain a modification of that political form of government, or a change in its leading personages, would suffice to release a nation from the obligations it had assumed. This leads to the conclusion that all the territories of the former Monarchy and their peoples could be made responsible for the consequences of the war, which was forced upon them all by the former Governments. This is weighing upon us, like upon all the other nationalities established on the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, a portion of the dreadful inheritance left us by the fallen Empire, the inheritance of war, the inheritance of exhaustion, the inheritance of the most onerous economic obligations. But our new Republic has freed herself from all those imperialistic aspirations which had become so fatal to the existence of the ancient Monarchy. She has rid herself once and for ever of all those reactionary traditions which had turned the former Monarchy into a prison of its people. She is, and she is proud to be, a nation of peace, and she is determined to settle the Crown property left by the late Empire, and to divide, in mutual agreement among themselves, all the rights and assets of this property.

On the other hand, all the States which have succeeded the Monarchy have in the light of international law come into existence only after the cessation of hostilities. The German-Austrian Republic, in its present shape, has never declared war, never carried on a war, and in relation with the Western Powers, never had the position of a warring Power from an international point of view. There could, moreover, be no doubt as to the fact that our Republic never was at war with the new national States. On the contrary, in Vienna various commissions appointed by the new States have met to settle the Crown property left by the late Empire, and to divide, in mutual agreement among themselves, all the rights and assets of this property.

Between them and us it is not a question of making peace but of liquidating the former partnership, and of settling the future relations under the intervention and guarantee of the powers for which we pray. Nevertheless, these new States meeting face to face in Paris are playing quite a different role in regard to their obligations assumed in the past. We expect to eliminate this contradiction at the Peace Conference. I reserve to myself

(Continued at foot of next column.)

POOR, HUMILIATED, GERMANY.**BISHOP'S WORDS EXPLAINED.**

The Bishop of Winchester has sent the following letter to a correspondent in explanation of his recent speech at Farnham, in which he referred to "poor, starved, humiliated Germany":

"Thank you for your kind note. I am sorry if an impromptu parenthesis in an impromptu speech the other night has caused any needless annoyance or offence. The more so, as I am certain that the thing I meant to say needed saying. I shall not waste your time over the particular words; they were, I think, clumsy. Evidently they conveyed to yourself and others a meaning substantially different from what I intended. I am as sure as any critic can be that Germany ought to be dealt with on severe principles of justice, made to pay for her cruelties and devastations, to repair so far as possible what she has ruined and ravaged, and to lift as much as the can carry of the load of taxation off the shoulders of the nations who have been thrown by her on to their defence, and have won freedom against her with their life blood. I have no need to be reminded (as a correspondent reminds me) to 'Remember Belgium.' What Englishman is likely to forget it? In short, I regard Germany, as the great international criminal. I rejoice in her downfall, and in the shattering of her power."

But is this the last and only word? I had before my mind's eye as I spoke the spectacle of a nation plunged from the height of power and ambition to the depths of humiliation, stripped naked of its armaments by land and sea, awaiting the decision of its conquerors. I thought of what it would mean to ourselves to feel the pinch of real starvation and to see our children withering in multitudes for want of food, as on English and military evidence we know to have been true.

Does such a spectacle move no instinct in us, but that of justice? Englishmen are just, but Englishmen are also generous, inflexible, but compassionate. They are ready for good cause to knock a man down, reluctant when he is down to kick him. And there comes to mind words of a spirit higher even than English generosity and compassion. "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink."

I am anxious for my countrymen and countrywomen, but the continual insistence on justice and punishment, and only on these, reinforced by a continual reiteration of all that has provoked our just anger against the German nation, may do us the infinite mischief of hardening our own hearts, and making us meet hate with mere hate. I am sure that unless we have in our hearts something more than this we shall be unthinkingly poisoning our own spirits and making the right name of justice ever disloyalty to the simple, human, Christian instinct of generosity and compassion. But I hear hardly a note of the latter in what is daily put before our people."

the opportunity of drawing my conclusions from these contradictions later on.

A FRANK ADMISSION.

We are before you as one of the parts of the vanquished and fallen Empire. Ready to assume our portion of the liabilities grown out of these our relations to the Allied Powers, we are well aware of the fact that our fate, resting in your hands. We hope and believe that the conscience of the world will not deny to our people nor curtail the inalienable right of self-determination which the Allied Powers have always proclaimed to be the very aim of their war waged against the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern monarchies, a right which has been refused by our neighbours with our consent and a right which our people, confiding in the principles recognised by the Allied Powers, have adopted as the fundamental basis of their new constitution. We trust that the world's common sense does not have in view nor will permit our economic ruin. The destruction of the economic unit of the monarchy, the separation of our mountainous country from all its natural resources, has condemned us this last six months to privations which exceed by far the sufferings we endured in wartime. It was only due to the generous relief action organised by Mr. Hoover, based on resolutions passed by the Allied Powers, that we have been saved from downright starvation.

But in all these times of distress our people has, in a measure, which called for admiration, displayed discipline, patient endurance, and good judgment. Our new Republic did not stain with blood her revolution, and having faith in the decisions of this Conference, she even has abstained from any military action against her neighbours, although the latter have occupied two-fifths of her territory. She has proved to be a maintainer of peace and organised social development in Central Europe. This attitude of our new Republic will continue to maintain, provided that a just and democratic Peace render to our country the possibility of an economic existence. We know that we have to receive Peace from your hands, from the hands of victors. We are firmly resolved conscientiously to weigh each and any proposition laid before us, and any advice offered by you to us. We shall, above all, make it a point thoroughly to inform you of the conditions prevailing in our country, and to enlighten you as to the primary exigencies of our existence.

If, therefore, you had the opportunity to hear nothing, with few exceptions, but the voice of our neighbours, we pray you, gentlemen, to listen now to us, too. We, too, with equal attention, for you the arbiters of a big world, will have to decide the fate of our small world, and it is only just and right that arbiters should hear both sides. We pray for a decision which will ensure for all time our national, political, and economic existence. You may rest assured that it is our foremost wish to co-operate according to our strength within uncontentious boundaries, and to secure possession of our national freedom and civilisation in the noble task assumed by the League of Nations, and thus serve the cause of Peace.

BOSTOCK'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

Owing to late arrival of boat the above Circus will play

TO-DAY at 5 p.m.**TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.**

AT

Ming Yuen Gardens.**Cigars! Cigars!! Cigars!!!**

We have pleasure in announcing to our patrons that we have just received a small consignment of the finest and well-known brands of cigars and cheroots, made by La Perla Del Oriente, the best reputed Cigar Factory

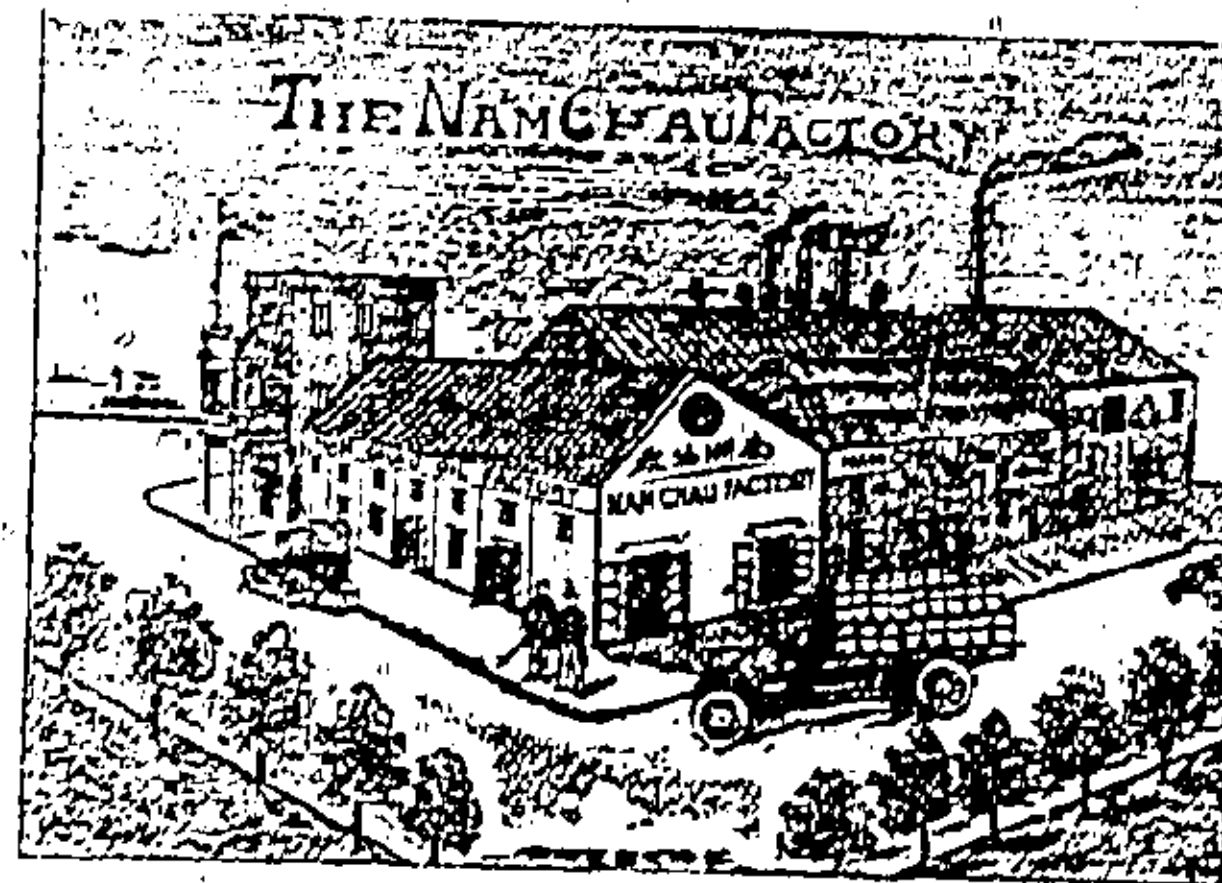
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IN Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Distillation Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter, or Lard, but when slightly dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil, while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant, and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

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Office:—No. 28, Connaught Road West, HONGKONG.

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This Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

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Invaluable for diseases of these important organs. Gravel, Pains, the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, Ac. Price 8s., leading Chemists, or post free. Dr. DE LECLERC, 10, CO. LIVERPOOL ROAD, N.W. LONDON, ENGLAND. Deposits: Paris, 12, Rue Cassanovae; New York, 60, Broadway; Sydney, 17, Market St.; Melbourne, 17, Collins St.; Auckland, 17, Victoria St.; Dunedin, 17, Victoria St.; India, 17, E. E. Pavé & Co., Calcutta.

FRENCH LESSONS**G. MOUSSON.**

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Riss & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
(General Agents.)

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
NEWCHWANG	"TIENTSIN"	On 23rd July, D'light.
NEWCHWANG	"KANSU"	On 24th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 25th July, 5 P.M.
HOIKOW, PAKHOI and KAIPOHONG	"KAIPOHONG"	On 25th July, 8 A.M.
WUHAIZI, CHIFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 25th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 26th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 27th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 28th July, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	FRIDAY	25th July, at 11 A.M.
"YAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY	29th July, at 1 P.M.
"HAI TAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY	1st Aug., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA," AND "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

The S.S. "WEST CONOB" will sail from this port on or about August 10th, for the usual ports of call.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Aug. 13th, 1919.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Sept. 10th, 1919.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Oct. 8th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the stewardess on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, itineraries, schedules, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Canton Road.

Telephone 41.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	28th Aug.	28th Sept.	7th Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	27th July.	11th Aug.

Will take a limited number of passengers for Marseilles and London with transshipment at Bombay.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN ... 27th July | 18th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
NAGOYA	27th July, Noon.

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DONOHUE, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 26th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Friday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 25th July, at Noon.

KITANO MARU (calling Malacca) ... Friday, 26th Aug., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville, & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Monday, 28th July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU ... Thursday, 24th July, at Noon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU ... Thursday, 31st July.

TOTOMI MARU ... Tuesday, 12th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 26th July.

YEBOSHI MARU ... Sunday, 10th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 26th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KIBIN MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd July.

IYO MARU ... Thursday, 7th Aug., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.)

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 272 & 25. Y. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SUREBIA MARU	30,000	July 29th.
SHINYO MARU	31,000	Aug. 13th.
PERSIA MARU	30,000	Aug. 23th.
KOREA MARU	30,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	31,000	Sept. 25th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	13,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone Nos. 274 and 275. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 24th July.
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 15th Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 11th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 24th Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th August.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 23th August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... End of July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

"KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUOKLAND, N. & Adelaide.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July, at 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KALJO MARU" ... Sunday, 27th July, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (10,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 18th, 1919. "CHINA" Sept. 11th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Buildings O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street, Tel. 1542.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
JAPAN	Japan	23rd July.
STRAITS	Korea	23rd July.
JAPAN	Solo	23rd July.
JAPAN	Calcutta	23rd July.
SINGAPORE	Nagoya	23rd July.
BOMBAY	Soleiman	23rd July.
STRAITS, etc., and Parcel Mail from London	Pyrene	23rd July.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hainan	China	Wednesday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Hainan	China	Wednesday, 23rd, 6.00 P.M.
Singapore	Singapore	Wednesday, 23rd, 6.00 P.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Straits	Thursday, 24th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Straits	Thursday, 24th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shanghai	Thursday, 24th, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore	Singapore	Thursday, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Hainan, Fokoh and Haiphong	Hainan	Friday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Singapore, Amoy and Fookchow	Singapore	Friday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Straits	Friday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kote	Shanghai	Friday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Straits	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 25th July, at 5 p.m.		
Shanghai and North China	Shanghai	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Singapore	Singapore	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Singapore, Amoy and Fookchow	Singapore	Sunday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kote	Shanghai	Sunday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Straits	Sunday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

SALES DEPT.—14, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.
OFFICE—KING'S BUILDINGS.

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
LAUNCH BUILDERS.

WORKSHOP—138, PRAYA EAST.

General Engineering & Electrical work.

Repair work of any description.

Electro-Plating (Silver and Nickel).

Tinning a speciality.

ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES

AND

FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HONGKONG AGENTS FOR—

BROSSARD MOPIN & CO.

[23]

SHIPS
ENGINES
BOILERS
MOTORS.

TAIKOO DOCK

HONGKONG.

BOILERS
MOTORS.

Telephone 212, Cable—“TAIKOODOCK.”

FOR NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. “GOTHIC PRINCE”

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL on or about
August 20th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London	July 23rd.
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	3/6 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	3/7 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/8
Commodity Bill, 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
On Paris	
Bank Bill, on demand	450 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	447 1/2
On New York	
Bank Bill, on demand	79 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	81 1/2
On Bombay	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	128
On Yokohama	
On demand—Fees	163
On Singapore	
On demand	151 1/2
On Batavia	
On demand	304
On Hongkong	
On demand	nom.
On Saigon	
On demand	43 1/2
On Bangkok	
On demand	43 1/2
On Rangoon	
On demand	43 1/2
On Calcutta	
On demand	43 1/2
On Bombay	
On demand	43 1/2
On London	
On demand	43 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COIN.

Hongkong	30 cents piece	Per cent.
Hongkong	10	100.00 Premium.
Canton	10	0.30
Canton	10	0.00 Discount.
Canton	10	0.00

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR STRAITS, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer “DILWARA” will be despatched from this port about JULY 27th, 1919, taking cargo for the above Ports.

Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, S.S. NANKIN for MARSEILLES and LONDON secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer, proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the re-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—

MACKENNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 118,
28, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(TAIWAN GOVERNMENT)
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1906.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	17,500,000
Reserve Funds	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gila, Kagi, Karpoko, Keelung, Pinau, Shichiku, Makung, Tainan, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tientsin, Aik.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fookchow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRY BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Central and Eastern Europe, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.
Hongkong Branch,
4, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [52]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919. [50]

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—3, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong Branch:—Faneau Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 1/2, 4, 5, 6, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.
J. USANG-BY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [50]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK.)

Subscribed Capital	F. 75,000,000
Paid-up	F. 27,500,000
1/2 of the Capital, i.e., F. 38,000,000	

subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Peroutte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

RANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bedmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
[4] Hongkong, April 1st, 1919. [65]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,500,000
Paid-up	750,000
Reserve Fund & Heat	750,000

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Peking, Shanghai, etc.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. BANDES, Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 11th, 1919. [64]

THE BANK OF CHINA

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL DECREE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	800,000,000
Paid-up Capital	125,000,000
Reserve Funds	315,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: (PEKING): Haining, Tungchow, (NORTH): Miyun, Chohai, Fushien, Niuhsan, Hsuanhsu, (CHINA): Tientsin, Pootung, Lufai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shuntsefu, Tangshan, Taming, Chohaihsien, Weishien, (MANCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liayuanchow, Hebe, Hainingfu, Tsouanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailu, Ninguta, Kunghu, Liayuan, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaiyung, (HUPEN): Hankow, Shao, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KANSU): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushu, Hsuehchow, Tungchow, (SOUTH): Tsingtao, (SEALAND): Tientsin, Tsingtao, Chohai, Tientsin, Lufaihsien, (SHANGHAI): Taiyuanfu, Yansheng, Sinkianghsien, Tientsin, (HONAN): Kaifung, Chohaihsien, Hsueh, (KWANGTUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUJIAN): Fookchow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Santau, (CHEKIANG): Hangchow, Shaochow, Hsuehchow, Kaitung, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchow, Yung, Haimen, (KIAOCHOW): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kaitung, Chintchen, Chian, (ANWEI): Wuhu, Ankiang, Fungow, Luchow, Tating, Tungki, Luan, (SZCHUEN): (KWANGHAI): Kweihsing, (SHANGHAI): Sianfu, Hangchow, (SUICHUAN): Kweihsing, Pootung, (TAIHAI): Kailan, Fengchen, (URUG): Urga, Hakiato.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1919. [71]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund	£2,100,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKETT, Manager.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1919. [64]

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	Fr. 48,000,000
Reserve	50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Singapore, Lanchow, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Pootung, Vladivostok, Harbin, Pootung, Vladivostok.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

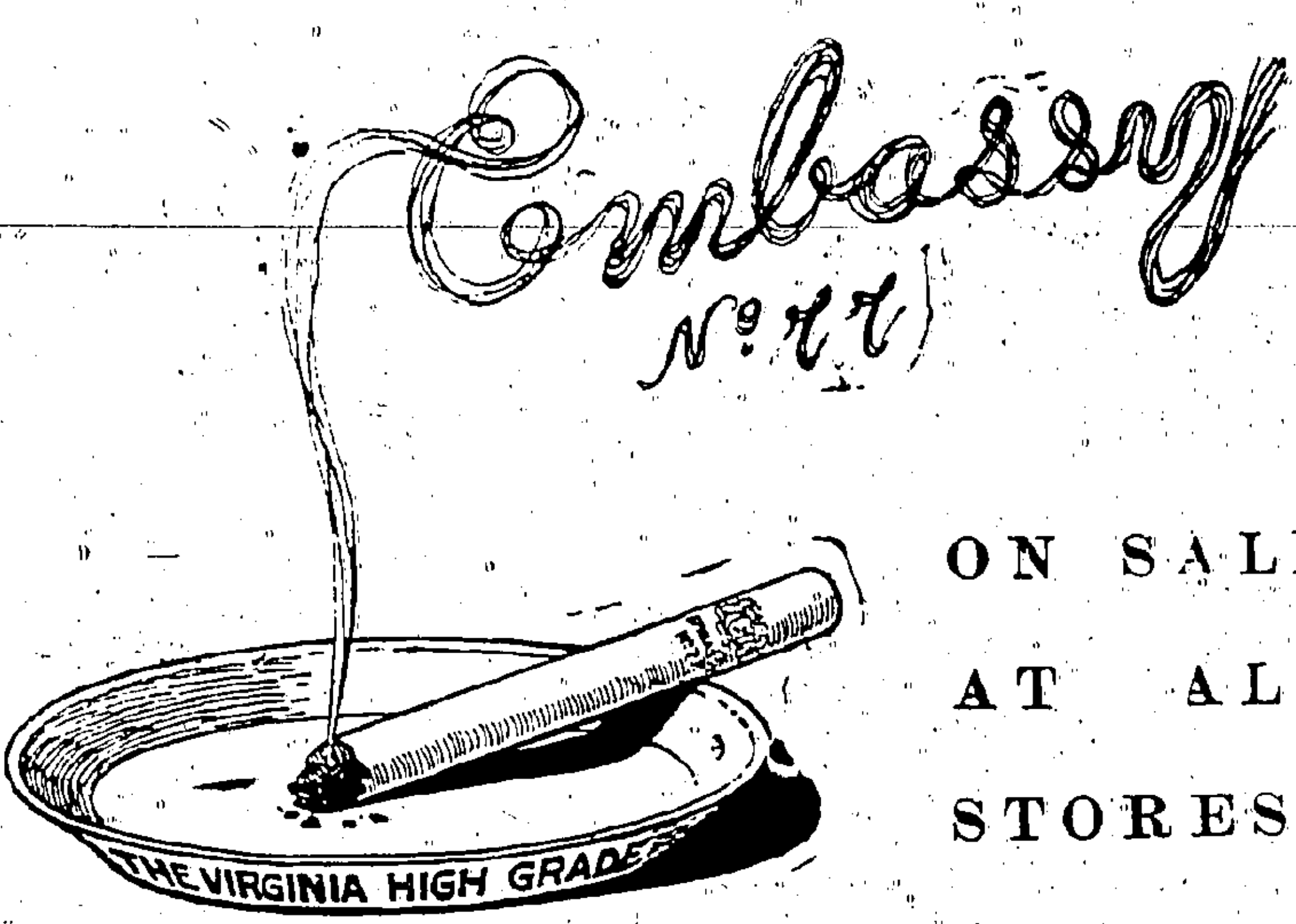
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1919. [58]

THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE



They are made by scientific process from selected and perfectly matured Virginian Tobacco of the Highest Grade only.



ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Fund—Sterling ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$21,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: J. A. PRUMMER, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. BONNAR, Esq., P.H. HOLYOAK, Esq., A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSTON, Hon. Mr. E. H. DODD, W. L. FOSTER, Esq., C. S. GILBERT, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum; 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 11th, 1919.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	Fr. 48,000,000
Reserve	50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Singapore, Lanchow, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Pootung, Vladivostok, Harbin, Pootung, Vladivostok.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1919. [58]

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